2: Hockings E-4,5 (1962-1977) 1980
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103 had come (but where epigraphy does not come to our aid), we find a euphonious similarity with the name given to their new Nilgiri [121] hamlet: e.g., So:lu:ru < Su:lu:r. It is as though some refugees still wanted to be reminded of their old homes but dared not be more explicit for fear of attack from the new Moslem rulers of Mysore. If there be any truth to this hypothesis, it provides an interesting instance of adaptive behaviour in a radically new environment. [195] The following is a complete list of all Badaga hamlets for which local legend tells of a place of origin in Mysore; those marked with an asterisk are ones where the factor of euphony may have entered into the naming.[3]

kaggusi < ha:sanu:ru
e:koni < kavaspa:ḍi
*honatale < honha||i
ki:ṛu:ru < urigaddige
*hosa||i < honha||i
me:lu:ru < urigaddige or ve||a:di
ebbana:du < urigaddige or ho:saha||i
*ku:kalu < guṇḍu|u-pe:te (pe:te = market)
kaḍana:ḍu < karaha||i
činna kunnu:r < koṅga||i
*so:lu:ru < su:lu:r
nunḍuwa < urigaddige
hulikal < bonha||i
ke:ti < koṅga||i

Two commonly recurring elements in the Badaga toponyms are -u:ru, 'head village', and -ha||i, 'hamlet'. Both terms now have specific meanings in Badaga social organization that are not paralleled in Mysore, the ha||i being a hamlet, a cluster of contiguous homes, and the u:ru a commune or cluster of contiguous hamlets. There are some 370 hamlets divided among 103 631 seven communes. Only four of the latter actually bear a toponym ending with -u:ru, however (these names being identical with the head hamlet in each commune). Yet we have seen there are a dozen toponyms ending in -u:ru. Clearly the political organization of Badaga hamlets into thirty-seven communes, and these into three (and more recently four) divisions all under one paramount chief, is an organization that is in its origin more recent than the 103 assigning of names to the hamlets. The Kannaḍa word u:r, 'village', was initially applied by the early settlers to hamlets regardless of any status in a political or administrative hierarchy. [121] The assigning of names to Badaga hamlets was in turn more recent than the actual founding of each hamlet. In the seventeenth

2: Hockings E-4,5 (1962-1977) 1980
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318 given up almost wholly to the plough or hoe, were once covered with dense jungle, except the more stony ridges and heights. This is evidenced by the numerous shóla trees, single or in groups of two or three, standing generally near a rock or stream, which have owed their escape from the general destruction to the superstitious fears of the people, who regard them as the homes of the unseen genii of the place. The frequent occurrence of the suffix *kád*, jungle or forest, in names of localities, where now hardly a tree is to be found, is additional proof... (Grigg, 1880, 9).

000 This pronounced ecological change has generated a number of studies exploring the likelihood that the more westerly grasslands now occupied by the Todas were also originally heavily forested areas that succumbed to annual fires started by these herdsmen (e.g., Noble, 1967; Blasco 1971). While that question is of little significance in our present study, it does emphasize the manner in which ecological change may be so devastating as to alter the environment almost beyond recognition after a toponym has been assigned to a site there.

NOTES

103 128 1. The + used in these lists merely links the morphemes in a word, and is not to be considered as a symbol of juncture. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of times a toponym is repeated.

2. On cold nights frost can form.

●195 3. Euphony is an important feature of Badaga speech and is a characteristic in hundreds of their proverbs: e.g.,
hattu jina sa:la/
ten days debt,
ondu jina su:la
one day venereal disease;
i.e., 'For ten days it will be a debt, but one day it will become a venereal sore.'

103 4. These were Tu:ḍu:ru, Kaṇaṭṭi, Kolekombe, Kuriyamale, Bekode, Tuha:ḍa, Hatare, Malligo:re, Tiddere, Kaggeri, Hayu:ru, Koṅamotta, Ha:ḷaṭṭaṇe, Ha:ḷa:ḍa, Honnimaṇṇu, Baṇahaṭṭi, and Gonne:ri. Since these names are almost unknown to present-day Badagas we cannot be precise about their pronunciation or meaning.

000 5. Remnants of this population now live in nearby Ko:ḍe:ru and can still recall something of their history.

361 6. These latter were named Beṭṭaṭṭi, Koṭaṭṭi, Kareko:ṭe, Banahaṭṭi, Ta:veka:ḍu, Beṇḍaṭṭi, and Pannamaḍai.

103 7. During the past century there have been several well-documented cases of Toda hamlets being abandoned.

000 8. It may be recalled that the Nilgiri Plateau rises to an elevation of 2634 meters in Doḍḍabeṭṭa, 'Great Mountain'.

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[p. 70 is blank]